

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.]

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 12, 1861.

[NO. 2306.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1861.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—Mr. James Browne, Coal Merchant of Charleston, S. C., is here making arrangements for the transportation of 30,000 tons of coal from Deep River to Charleston and Columbia. He obtains it from the Egypt shaft, where several hundred tons have been raised to the surface. Yesterday afternoon a specimen of about 15 or 20 tons came down by the train, and Mr. Browne informs us that it is the most beautiful coal he ever saw.

At last we begin to see light, for the Mineral Region and for our Railroad.

RAILROAD COUNTERS.—It is much more pleasant to praise than to censure; and as we have had occasion to speak of the unkindness of Railroad officials to the volunteers, we now take it all back, so far as regards some of the roads which we will proceed to mention.

First let us say, that the boat lines belonging to this place have been in the habit from the first of transporting free, not only the hundreds of boxes sent to volunteers, but those also who took the far greater trouble of carrying the said boxes. In the name of the community we thank them for the liberality itself and for the good example they set to others.

Well, to our story. A fortnight ago, Joe A. Worth Esq., gave public notice that he would carry whatever might be offered to Yorktown. He found himself, on starting, in possession of one hundred and fifty-five boxes and packages, to say nothing of letters. (Not satisfied with that small charge, he picked up at Wilmington and Weldon, quite a number of boxes which were lying in the warehouses at those places addressed to Georgia and Sumner volunteers at Yorktown, which the owners had looked for in vain. He asked permission, which was of course gladly granted, to take them also. On the day of his arrival at Yorktown, one poor fellow from Sumner, to whom two of the boxes had been sent from home, died. At Wilmington, Mr. Worth did not find the President or Superintendent of the Road, but in Mr. Thompson, the Agent at that place, he found all that he could wish for, and he placed all Mr. Worth's boxes in one car, and gave them and him a free passage, with directions that the car should go through to Petersburg. At Weldon the like free passage was granted, the agent there remarking, "that the First N. C. Regiment certainly did nothing but eat, judging from the number of boxes sent them." To which our friend responded, that probably they did a little drinking sometimes, and not a little work.

The Petersburg and Richmond Railroad Company next franked Mr. Worth and his charge. Before reaching Richmond he found on the cars the very gentlemanly and obliging Quartermaster of the First Regiment, J. B. F. Bonn of Charlotte, who was of great service in facilitating the movements of Mr. Worth and his lot of sundries. After a day's detention in Richmond, owing to a break in the York river railroad, Mr. W. reached the White House, 30 miles down the river, where he was obliged to remain a night and till noon of the next day. The White House furnishing no accommodations, Mr. Worth and his party of five others went to the house of a gentleman named Hill, in the neighborhood, where they were hospitably entertained with all that heart could wish, and on leaving, Mr. Hill would not listen to a proposal to pay. Mr. Worth next found a gentlemanly Captain on the boat from the White House to Yorktown; and reached the latter place in safety, without having had to pay a cent of freight or passage. He assures us that it would repay any North Carolinian for his trouble, to see the pleasant faces of the boys on receiving their boxes, which contained a great variety of good and nice things from their friends.

A NICE STRAW HAT.—We have seen a very handsome Summer Hat, worn by Mr. William Vink, and made of the common Wire Grass, cut from our sand hill pine land, and worked up by Miss Christina Jackson, daughter of Alfred Jackson, Esq. of this county. We need not be dependent on the North for anything, from top to toe, as we shall find out after a little experience, and after the ingenuity of our Ladies shall have had fair play.

DEATHS.—Thos. Cottell, aged 19, of Duplin county, belonging to Captain Thurston's Company of the 3d Reg't N. C. State Troops, died in Petersburg on Sunday night last. Thomas Proctor, of the 5th Regiment, died in Richmond on Monday last, at the residence of Mr. J. T. Wilson. He was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, with military honors.

COLUMBIAN COUNTY.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal states some facts remarkably creditable to this county, and especially to its Ladies. He says: "The county has furnished four and five hundred men to the State, and every article of clothing that has yet been made for these soldiers has been made by their lady friends. Five companies have been uniformed at the expense of the county, and every coat, pair of pants, shirt, drawers, and all the clothing of these men (save the old clothing on hand at the beginning) have been made up by the ladies of the county. The inquiry has not been, who among them could be got to do the work; but who among them could first get the work to do and most of it."

All honor to the Ladies of Columbus! Their men, most be very dear to them, as well as the cause, to call forth such exertions for their comfort.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.—Robeson County.—Complete.—J. A. Rowland, C. C. Poll: Rowland 508, J. T. Pope 220, A. D. Brown 158, W. H. Hartman 97, A. McDonald 63, J. B. Carter, S. C. Poll: Carter 340, J. Patterson 275, E. Ward 210, J. Carlisle 88, A. G. Lewis 66, W. Wishart 44.

Richmond.—B. S. McDonald, S. C. Poll: McDonald 477, J. M. Bostick 158, L. H. Webb, C. C. Poll: Webb 253, W. P. McDonald 186, G. M. Patterson 178, Thos. Covington 69.

Cumult.—Thos. W. Graves, C. C. Poll: Graves 472, Henry F. Brandon 341, Rich'd Hamlett, S. C. Poll: Hamlett 377, Joseph Pinks 378.

Person.—Charles Mason, C. C.; Wm. R. Webb, S. C. Both without opposition.

Ronan.—Abdullah Woodson, C. C.; Thomas McNeely, S. C.

Orange.—George Laws, C. C.; J. W. Siler, S. C. Union.—J. E. Fry, C. C.; W. H. Simpson, S. C. Duplin.—John J. Whitehead, C. C. Poll: Whitehead 1009, G. W. Carroll 275, H. R. Kornegey, S. C. Poll: Kornegey 608, T. W. Farlan 342, J. F. Landin 176.

James Dickson has been elected to the State Convention to supply the vacancy in Duplin county. Poll: Dickson 611, J. B. B. Monk 430, W. E. Hill 115, ———— 66.

R. A. Caldwell has been elected from Rowan county. Poll: Caldwell 427, Dr. J. J. Sumner 400.

In Granville, Capt. Thos. B. Lyon was elected to fill a vacancy.

V. A. McBee, Esq., has been elected to the House of Commons from Lincoln county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. R. Hoke.

CROPS IN CHATHAM.—A letter from a subscriber at Goldston informs us that the crops of Corn are very promising. As the writer says, the Lord is with us in this as in our battles.

ALARM AT WASHINGTON.—Extracts from New York papers up to the 27th ult. show a terrible state of alarm there and at Washington, lest the Capital be taken by the Confederate Armies. The Times lays down the whole "well digested and feasible plan" by which it is to be done. Gen. Johnston is to look after Patterson; Gen. Lee to cross the Potomac, with 15,000 Marylanders who are ready, and march upon the undefended side of Washington; whilst Beauregard is to assail Arlington so severely as to prevent any assistance from going to the relief of Gen. Lee. The result is regarded as certain, says the Times, "Washington and its archives must fall into the hands of the insurgents—the President, Congress, and the officers of the Government only saving themselves, if they escape at all, by embarkation on a man-of-war and a flight down the Potomac." There has been no moment for several weeks past (adds the Times), "when the military authorities at Washington have not been apprehensive of a movement like this. And should telegraphic communication with the Capital be suddenly suspended, we shall be authorized to indulge the profoundest fears as to its safety. Powerful as we hourly congratulate ourselves upon being, we are not strong enough, in the public opinion of the world, to permit the loss of the Capital to follow closely upon the heels of the disaster so shameful as that of Sunday last."

This is rich. Our army not only whipped the Yankees at Manassas, but frightened to death those who were not on the battle-field.

GEN. WOOL.—This officer of the U. S. army—next in rank and age to Scott—was very unceremoniously rebuked by the latter, some three months ago, for his uncalculated help in getting volunteers off for Washington "without regard to expense," which means that he made extraordinary contracts with his favorite jobbers in New York. He was ordered back to Troy, "for the benefit of his feeble health," as Scott told him, though he was never in better health; and ever since has been kept idle, while such bogus officers as Pierce, and Butler, and Banks, and Patterson, have been honored with the lead of the armies—sometimes leading in the race after the battle. But Wool became restive under his disgrace, and opened a correspondence with Secretary Cameron, which correspondence he has published, and since its publication, with its damaging insinuations and statements, rumor says that he has been assigned to the command at Old Point, to supersede Butler. The Richmond Whig concludes from this, that "a very effective mode of bringing a sorry dog under your heels is to give him the lash. We suppose Wool acted on that principle in his dealing with Cameron."

NORTHERN SOLDIERS.—A letter to the N. Y. World from Fort Monroe says: "Several cases of theft have been ferreted out in Hampton among our troops. There have been seven arrests. Capt. Butler, the General's nephew, who visited the camp of the Twentieth Regiment, to search for stolen property, Sunday, was charged upon by a number of the Germans with bayonets. He immediately summoned a posse of soldiers and quelled the riotous mob by force. He found sufficient evidence for the arrest of two of the regiment, and subsequently of three others; and it is believed that the penalty of death will be executed according to the articles of war, as a final quietus to such proceedings. Skeleton keys were found, and the robbery of a bank vault and a store has recently occurred."

Noble champions of free government these! But, "like masters, like men."

The Richmond Whig says:—"It has been remarked frequently on our hearing, that since the dissolution, not a pickpocket has been heard of in the Southern States. The fact points to the source of that industrial class."

THE HOSPITALS ARE AT YORKTOWN.—We rejoice to see in Tuesday's Richmond Examiner a long and able and timely article on the Hospitals, Commissariat, and regulations of the Camp at Yorktown. We have heard enough to satisfy us that the suggestions there made are of the most vital importance, and we think some body, or several bodies, are greatly to blame that they have not been acted on heretofore. We are satisfied that the lives of not a few noble youths have been sacrificed by the failure of duty somewhere—as to hospitals, medicines, water, cleanliness of camp, food, cooking, &c.

We will not enter into particulars, for we hope that the excellent article in the Examiner will be effectual to produce a remedy.

FIVE THOUSAND SOLDIERS EVERY DAY.—The Richmond Whig says:—"There is a pledge unredeemed, a promise unperformed by the President, that if the Northern people would not let us have peace, and if they would persist in having war, they should have it in their own country. It is to be fulfilled. Every nerve will be strained, every hour employed, for the redemption of the pledge, and we learn from a reliable source, that not less than 5000 brave men of the South are daily tendered 'for the war.' In all the world's history such a spectacle was never before presented. An entire people, occupying the space of a thousand miles square, rising up spontaneously 'for the war'—a war that no sane man can suppose likely to be a short one."

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 7th publishes a list of such of the wounded at Manassas, of both sides, as are in the General Hospital at Charlottesville, Va. They number 252 Confederates, and 9 Yankees (most of the wounded of the latter have been carried to Richmond.)

In the list we find the following North Carolinians: Brannan, R., 6th Reg't, Co. A, wounded in the back and arm, not very bad.

Miller, J. W., 6th Reg't, Co. G, in the wrist, not bad.

Parsons, Jas., 1st Serg't, Co. A, 6th Reg't, in the breast, not severe.

Redmond, Jas., 6th Reg't, leg broken, severe.

Wilder, J. W., 6th Reg't, Co. I, 6th Reg't, in the hip, since dead.

GOING HOME.—The three months' volunteers of Lincoln's army continue to move homeward. And besides these, we see that 350 new Pennsylvanians passed through Baltimore on their way home, having refused to be sworn in. It is likely that the remainder of the regiment will be disbanded.

The Baltimore Sun of last Saturday says:—"The week which closes to-day has been dull in military movements, as compared with the two previous weeks. Only about 3,000 troops have passed through Baltimore for Washington and the upper Potomac, while not less than 10,000 men have returned home from Washington and this city, their term of service having expired."

Is this the "Edmund Ruffin," that an influential North Carolina paper allowed a scribbler to call through his columns some three months since "a Hoary headed old traitor?"

Where is that scribbler now, a renegade turned from the State that made him, guilty of arson, and his name outlived by every man who has a patriotic emotion in his bosom.

Glorious old Edmund Ruffin—infamous the slanderer. One who RECOLLECTS.

The above is a communication in the Wilmington Journal. "Jerry Sneak" might as well have signed his own proper name to it; and then others besides himself might "recollect," that he slandered his neighbors who had done him many acts of kindness and no wrong, and that he then suborned others to claim the authorship of his "infamous" slanders. As to the "scribbler," it is neither our inclination nor our duty to defend him; but it is as base as "One who Recollects," to do him in reference to the battle at Carthage or to the

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Flag of Truce.—Gen. Beauregard Nearly Caught.—WASHINGTON, August 4.—Last evening, a flag of truce from Gen. Johnston came within our lines, bearing dispatches from Johnston (borne by Lieut. Hanger, of the Sixth Georgia Regiment), addressed to Gen. McDowell. The flag bearer was at once conducted to the tent of Acting Brig. Gen. McGann, who caused the packages to be sent to Gen. McDowell, keeping the bearer and his attendants in his camp. Gen. McDowell sent duplicates of the dispatches in question to Gen. McClellan, and this morning they were duly laid before the President.

On yesterday, General Beauregard was reconnoitering, in person, within three or four miles of the Chain Bridge, and had left a party of ten or fifteen of his troops scouting there but ten minutes before the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. Motte, of New York, and a Union company that went out for the purpose of capturing them. The distance was about 6 miles from Washington.

Who Bears the Blame?—Official dispatches will be published, which will show that the entire blame for the Federal disasters at Bull Run was in consequence of Gen. Patterson's disobedience to orders. The positive orders were first to engage Gen. Johnston; and that being impossible, he was then ordered to get between Gen. Johnston's force and Manassas; if both were impossible, he was then directed to harass Johnston's rear, and failing in that, he was ordered to repair to Washington and form a junction with Gen. McDowell, about the point of time that Johnston joined Beauregard at Manassas.

Appropriations by Congress.—The appropriations thus far made by Congress amount to about two hundred and forty millions of dollars. The Secretary of War has, however, asked for twenty millions more on account of volunteers now being mustered into the service. A bill for that purpose will probably be passed to-morrow.

It appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, one being supplementary to the other, that the President has the power to call one million of men into the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore, that more than five hundred thousand will be accepted.

The flag of truce sent in to-night by General Johnston to Gen. McDowell is said to be chiefly relative to the exchange of prisoners. It is certainly not in connection with any affair of the State.

Ex-President Buchanan, it is said, is so ill that he is obliged to forego his customary visit to Bedford Springs.

From Fort Monroe.—Federal Steamers Aground.—BALTIMORE, August 3.—The Adelaide arrived yesterday morning from Old Point Comfort, but brought no news of special interest.

A difficulty occurred at Newport News point on Thursday, in which a private made an attack on an officer. The latter fired on his assailant, the ball entering in his face and passing out the neck, producing a serious if not fatal wound. The whole army at that point is said to be in a state of insubordination, and it is apprehended that there will be a general revolt against the authority of the officers.

On Tuesday afternoon, Gen. Butler sent three armed men to the mouth of the Potomac river, on the Eastern Shore, for the purpose of capturing the steamer Wilson Small, and other vessels suspected of affording "aid and comfort" to the Confederates, by carrying provisions. On reaching the mouth of the river, inside of Watt's Island, where the channel is intricate and approaches near to the Virginia shore, a battery of heavy guns opened fire on them from the shore. They attempted to escape, when the whole of the gunboats ran on a bar and there remained. The Virginians immediately sent into the interior for reinforcements, with a view to the capture or destruction of the vessels.

Execution of a Federal Soldier.—ALEXANDRIA, August 2.—The execution of private William Murray, of Company F, Second New Hampshire Regiment, for the murder of Mary Butler, on Saturday last, took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In order that his fate might be a warning to all ill-disposed soldiers, the scaffold was erected upon the walls of Fort Ellsworth, affording an unobstructed view to all. All the Regiments encamped in the vicinity of Alexandria were present, and notwithstanding twenty thousand persons witnessed the execution, everything passed off without unnecessary excitement. The culprit ascended the scaffold with a steady gait. He made no allusion to his guilt, but called upon his friends to sustain his family in their hour of trial.

Private Keeth, of Company E, Seventeenth New York Regiment, stationed in Fort Ellsworth, was shot dead Wednesday evening by Capt. Stone, of the same Regiment. It was a riotous and committed an assault on the Captain.

The private residence of a man named Johnson, a Lieutenant in the Confederate army, located on the upper side of Hunting Creek, was burned yesterday afternoon.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30.—Col. Baker, when he left yesterday, did not add to his reputation by forcing the guard and taking a negro away with him, contrary to a stringent order of the commanding General. The same remark is true of Col. Duryea. If officers, because they are about to leave, are to be permitted to do that which is offensive to discipline, not to say decency, then the service is not likely to have a good name long.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—A private of the New York 10th Regiment has been arrested for corresponding with the enemy. A letter was found on his person.

Naval Engagement.—MOBILE, August 5, 1861.—A naval engagement occurred on Friday last between a Federal steamer and the privateer Nixon, in the Mississippi Sound. The steamer opened first, and after exchanging shots for twenty minutes, steamer withdrew, having been hallooed privateer uninjured.

General Wise's Prisoners.—Thirty-nine of the Hessians, taken prisoners by the forces under Gen. Wise, were brought to Salem, yesterday morning, and confined in the jail at that place. Among the number are four Methodist preachers, while the greater portion are traitorous Virginians—seven or eight only being from the Northern States.—Richmond Whig, 5th.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3d.—The St. Louis Democrat just received says that Generals Solomon and Zeigel's troops made the first three hundred and fifty miles travel from Springfield in three days, but does not state under what impulse the thing was made. In the course of some remarks about a battle which had occurred, (but whether in reference to the battle at Carthage or to the

recently reported one at Springfield the paper does not state), the editor says: "The reported number of rebels killed has been understated. People of the neighborhood affirm that at least one thousand were killed and wounded. Several trophies of battles have been brought here, including bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon. They also fired 4 and 8 pound weights."

The Returning Troops.—NEW YORK, August 2.—The N. Y. 5th regiment, on their way home through Baltimore, were stoned in that city by a crowd who cheered for "Jeff Davis." Little harm was done, and several of the shooters were arrested, who were subsequently released on swearing allegiance to Lincoln.

Returning Heroes.—CINCINNATI, August 2.—All of the business houses were closed here today to welcome back the returned three months.

War News.—The most important news received yesterday (says the Richmond Dispatch of the 7th), related to the evacuation of Newport News by the Federal troops. This is probably authentic. Our correspondents there report that the evacuation took place on Sunday. Regarding the movements of our own army on the Peninsula, we have some information, which we do not deem it prudent to publish.

Gen. Sigel's Brigade is a White Sulphur Springs, and comfortably quartered in that pleasant locality. Capt. O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond Blues, arrived here yesterday, and reports the troops in good health.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

Reported Evacuation of Newport News.—It is believed here that the Federal evacuated Newport News on yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

A large fire was discovered in or about that locality, and it is thought that the Federal burnt up all their hospital buildings, stables, &c. They removed the horses in vessels on Sunday.

Passengers from Newport News, who reached Richmond by the York river cars yesterday afternoon, state that it was reported at West Point and Yorktown that the Federal evacuated Newport News.—Dispatch, 7th.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6, 1861.—On Sunday, two or three steamers from Newport News, a large number of Yankees and went seaward. The troops could be distinctly seen to come from the woods and march on board the steamers. It was reported here, on high authority, last night, that 8 or 9 steamers were off the peninsula; and about 12 o'clock, drums were beating at some of the posts, but we believe nothing important transpired.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—Information has been received here from Lieut. Crosby's expedition. The Pocumoke and two other small rivers were explored for a number of miles, and several parties of armed secessionists on shore were dispersed. Three schooners were captured, two of which were burnt and the third brought closely in his fort, where they will soon be brothers in affliction.—Richmond Dispatch.

General Wool.—It now seems certain that General Butler is to be succeeded at Fortress Monroe by General John E. Wool.

Gen. Wool is a veteran officer of the regular army, and undoubtedly a man of courage and experience. But he must be now 75 years of age, and it is scarcely to be the opinion of Gen. Scott, that he is so well informed for active service. Possibly Gen. Wool may entertain the same opinion of Gen. Scott. But if he does not take warning by the fate of the latter, and shut himself up closely in his fortress, they will soon be brothers in affliction.—Richmond Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Messrs. Gorman, Applegate and Sterling left Washington on Thursday with a flag of truce, bearing a communication from the Secretary of War, having for its object the recovery of the body of his brother Col. Cameron. They yesterday returned without success, owing, it appears, to the communication having been addressed, "to whom it may concern," and to some particular prominent member in the Confederate Army. This objection removed, there is no doubt that the body can be recovered, as the place of interment is marked, and every facility promised to accomplish that purpose. The gentlemen carrying the flag speak in high terms of the courteous and kind manner in which they were treated.

Retaliation.—A gentleman by the name of Taylor, residing in Gilmer county, Va., whose property had been destroyed by the invaders, has killed no less than eighteen of the Ohio vandals in that and the adjoining counties. He was guided by soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment, who will hear the crack of the rifle from every thicket, and learn too late for their personal safety that the backwoodsman can never be subdued.—Rich. Dispatch.

Bat at Harrisburg.—A fierce riot occurred among the returned volunteers at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 27th ult., consequent upon the neglect of the Federal Government to pay them off. The Harrisburg Patriot says: "A large number of the volunteers congregated in the Market square, who had expected to spend the Sabbath at home, because clamorous, some of them exceedingly so, for the Government to pay them off. They were met by a band of pro-secessionists, who were armed with clubs and stones, and charged down Second street. The returned volunteers being without arms gave way. The cry was then raised, 'To the arsenal for your arms!' and the crowd commenced rushing in that direction. The 28th went up Third street at double quick time, and succeeded in surrounding the arsenal before the volunteers could get any arms out of it. Some of the volunteers got an old dismounted cannon and drew it down to the square on a drag, with the avowed intention of 'blowing up the Paymaster.' It was subsequently taken back. The threats to hang the paymaster were very fierce, and the Jones House, in which he was stopping, was guarded by soldiers at double quick time, and Order was finally restored on a promise to pay."

SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE continues to speak against the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln and his Congress. He made a speech on the 1st inst. as follows:—"You may look forward to innumerable armies and countless treasures, to be used in ravaging this continent, but of what avail will they be? I hope you are now satisfied that you are warring not against a faction, but a people, and that you must not only conquer them, you must subjugate—aye, exterminate them. This war is not only a separation, but, if continued, results in inevitable disunion; and let the war continue twelve months and you must have three separate confederacies; continue it twelve months longer, and you will have four different confederacies. I know that my remarks are received by the Senate with sneers; we are here to give our records, and I am here to fearlessly place mine. History will show which of us are right, and if my name is mentioned it will be with yours."

YANKEE OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The N. Y. Day Book publishes the names of such officers as it has heard of as killed and wounded, embracing:—Killed: 2 Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 17 Captains, 7 Lieutenants.

Wounded: 2 Army Colonels acting as Major Generals, 7 Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 8 Majors, 16 Captains, 33 Lieutenants.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS.—A special to the N. Y. Advertiser from Washington, reports that the Fifth Maine Regiment is now at Alexandria, 600 strong, having 50 killed, 60 wounded and 800 taken prisoners.

In the Rhode Island Regiment, 220 are killed, wounded and missing, and the gloom that hangs over them is painful.

The Hartford Times says, "it is known that 55,000 men marched to the battle, and that several regiments joined this army on the way. The number of the same army now, according to the accounts from Washington, seems to be 40,000. This would leave 15,000 to 20,000 unaccounted for."

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 3d inst. a bill "condemning rebels' property," was recommitted by a vote of 69 to 48.

The conference on the tariff and direct tax bill, made their report, which was concurred in by a vote of 89 to 59.

A bill was passed to punish recruiting for any army in the United States, from \$300 to \$1000, and from one to five years confinement. Those who enlist, and those who encourage enlistment, by words, writing or publishing, are alike guilty.

Mr. Breckinridge, in the course of some remarks, said that the responsibility for the slaughter near Manassas was upon the Government; and that he was hurling brave fellows into death for principles which three-fourths of them abhorred.

Mr. Baker replied that Mr. Breckinridge's appeals were made only to animate our enemies. Were not the words of the Kentucky Senator words of brilliant polished treason uttered in the capital?

Mr. Sumner asked what would have been done with a Roman Senator, similarly conducting himself?

Mr. Baker replied, in a subdued tone, he would have been hurled from the Tarpean rock.

In the House, the bill authorizing the President to dismiss all officers for incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect, elicited considerable debate, in the course of which Mr. Oliver said that Mr. Burnett was known to sympathize with the rebels. Mr. Burnett said, if the gentleman wishes to know whether I sympathize with those among whom I was born, and who regard this war as being forced upon them and who would make an honorable peace to-morrow, I answer in the affirmative, and the gentleman can make the most of it.

Mr. May of Maryland, in a resolution affirming the right of every citizen to exemption from arrest but upon a warrant lawfully issued, and then a speedy trial; condemning the arrest of certain citizens of Baltimore and their removal from the State to be confined without trial in a fort in another State, &c. &c.; but the resolutions were objected to and not received.

In the Senate on the 5th, resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland protesting against the usurpations of Lincoln were read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations sent in by Lincoln: Major Generals, McClellan, Fremont, Dix and Banks.

In the House, the bill authorizing the President to dismiss officers of the army was tabled. The confiscation bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 48. The members of Congress have been paid one-fourth in gold and the balance in Treasury notes. Government employees will hereafter be paid in Treasury notes.

Capt. Thomas F. Meagher.—The New York Tribune is responsible for saying that, when Captain Thomas Meagher, of Corcoran's regiment, had reached Centerville, in the presence of a number of witnesses: "Boys, they've licked us and our officers, now run back to Fort Corcoran, and mind what I say, the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized to-morrow; they have beaten us, and are entitled to it!"

Later from Europe.—NEW YORK, August 5.—The Anglo-Saxon has arrived at Fairport. She reports that a bottle was found on the Hebrides Islands, containing an account of the loss of the Collins' steamer Pacific. The Pacific, according to the statement, struck an iceberg, and soon went down.

Commercial.—Cotton has advanced from 1/4 to 1/2. The sales of last week amounted to 144,000 bales, of which speculators took 30,850.

The news brought is unimportant.

The Right Spirit.—Dr. S. X. Johnston, of Gaston, who has heretofore made a present of \$100 to each and every company of volunteers raised in Gaston county, and to one company from Lincoln, has further indicated his patriotism by subscribing \$5,000 to the Confederate Loan. This is showing the right spirit. A. B. Davidson, Esq., has subscribed \$12,000 and Jas. H. Carson, Esq., \$10,000. These gentlemen are good financiers, and they show their confidence in the government of the Confederate States. About \$50,000 have been subscribed at this place, though no personal applications have yet been made by the Commissioners.—Charlotte Democrat.

The 7th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, stationed on the coast, has been organized by the selection of Colonel, W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank; Lieutenant Colonel, Rev. G. W. Johnston, of Pitt county; Major, H. A. Gilliam, Esq., of Washington county.

The 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, Col. McRae, and the 11th and 13th N. C. Volunteers, Col. Kirkland and Hoke, are assigned to Brigadier General Early's Brigade, and are now stationed at Camp Wiggins, 40 miles from Manassas Junction in the direction of Alexandria.

Peace Movements at the North.—The Northern journals, says the Baltimore Sun of Thursday last, continue to report the holding of peace meetings in the "rural districts," away from the excitement of large cities and towns. Want of employment, the prostration of business, and the heavy direct taxation about to be imposed by Congress, were given as the most reasonable cause for the present unfortunate struggle.

The Charleston Mercury says that Senor Moncada, the Spanish Consul for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, has dispatched special messengers to his Government at Madrid, as well as to the Governor General of Cuba, giving the full account of the great rout of the 21st inst. He has also made arrangements to have the latest news of the war from Southern sources, regularly telegraphed to Madrid immediately upon the arrival of the steamers at Liverpool.

Southern men to be Handcuffed and used as a Breastwork.—One of the prisoners captured at Manassas was asked concerning the handcuffs taken by our forces when the enemy retreated so ingloriously from the field. The prisoner said that he did not know certainly, but the understanding in his camp was, that they were intended for such Southerners as were captured between Manassas and Richmond; and expecting that the rebels would make a decisive stand at Richmond, it was rumored that these captured Southerners were to be put, handcuffed, in front of their (the United States soldiers') lines, and thus to make a breastwork of them, that the rebel army would be forced first to fire upon and kill their own friends.—Fredericksburg Herald.

MARRIED.

On the 31st July, at the residence of the bride's father, in Bladen County, by Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. JAMES A. MARSH, of New York, and Miss CARRIE A., daughter of J. W. Russ, Esq.

On the 23rd ult. by Rev. J. A. Conner, Mr. J. D. MULINIX, of Randolph County, N. C., to Miss NANCY McLUKAS, of Marlborough District, S. C.

DIED.

In Harnett county, on the 27th ultimo, JAMES W. McALLISTER, aged 47 years, 3 months and 19 days.

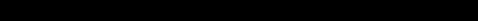
In Duplin county, N. C., on the 30th July 1861, Mr. NEDHAM BRAXAN, in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 21st ult., in Johnston county, Mr. ISAAC H. WILLIAMS, son of Major Nathan Williams, in the 31st year of his age.

In Montgomery county, Ga., on the 25th of June, 1861, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE McQUAIG, wife of John McQuaig. The deceased was born in Robeson county, N. C.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Headquarters, Aug. 3d, 1861.



D OERM.

O

-F-

MON

The Com
the sum of
missioners
Jilmington
ould in, an
the amount
between \$6
rised if it

GENERAL
ately issue
the followi
"When a
ot be dis
philist in
the Govern
ed to that
"Inform
ates Gove
arter-Me
appointed
uniformly
fficers to
ad one As
"All com
the auth
assistent
or the 20
duced fre
Moderate
Surely th
of the ext
minishing
sons and
he service
rates, who
fices to the
ally woul
We prop
hysician f
next three

THE CUN
letter from
speaks in t
and gentle
ables & c.
ickness in
We are r
his Comp
roughly
hemselve
battle field

SUPERIO
day at Ha
The foll
Harne
Moore
Moring
Stanly
Anson
Richm
Hobbs
Bladesde
Colum
Brunn
New L
Samp
Cumbe

THE HIG
tion of the
route, the
some mont
from the te
not be cont

RIFLE S
tice editor
Walnut Riv
tory. We
material w

RIFLES
at Raleigh
Carolina R

GRAPES.
various br
tested by
Fair, has p
Sillicious "8
It bore fo
of some bu
has propag
bearing, as
itens as the
Mr. Eva
tion of the
Horne & C

LIST OF
to obtain fo
plete list of
vements of V
what Field
to employ
of the office
al's Office,
perfect, the
fecting it,
ring the de
ticable to e
however, t
it can be c

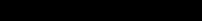
As well
official dist
in Virgini
own coast
the State,
may say w
more troop
Confeder

A Ladie
in Wilmin
New Co
was receiv
at 11 cent

A NEX
that the s
town unde
have in n
number, a
week to g
by which
such as, t
purposes,
volunteers
least, to le
the shape
sure which
lead of "H
Hybart,) a
gentleman
sum of \$2
our Comp

COUNTY
counterfe
in a few d
more of th
the public

SECRET
Pickens c
ceding pag



ADDRESS TO THE ARMY FROM GENERALS

JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MANASSAS, July 25th, 1861.

Soldiers of the Confederate States:
One week ago, a countless host of men, organized into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and practice could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia. Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in almost royal state; their great Ministers, Senators and women came to witness the immolation of our army and subjugation of our people, and to celebrate the result with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an over-ruled God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes, and liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st, by which the hosts of the enemy were scattered, and a signal and glorious victory obtained.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued effort of your patriotism against the constantly recurring columns of an enemy, fully treble your numbers; and their efforts were crowned, on the evening of the 21st, with a victory so complete, that the invaders are driven disgracefully from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their entrenchments—a distance of over 30 miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands. And thus the Northern hosts were driven from Virginia.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event which ensures the liberty of our country. We congratulate every man of you, whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and of truth—fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you "blessed."

Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of a just God, and before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people. Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown upon earth, and their blood shed in our holy cause is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and of Right.

Their graves are beside the tomb of Washington; their spirits have joined with his in eternal communion. We will hold fast to the soil in which the dust of Washington is thus mingled with the dust of our brothers. We will transmit this land free to our children, or we will fall into the fresh graves of our brothers in arms. We drop one tear on their laurels and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on a glorious, triumphant and complete victory, and we thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General C. S. A.
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General C. S. A.

The New York Day Book publishes the following list of casualties in seven regiments alone out of 55:

New York Fire Zouaves,	176
First Minnesota,	343
Thirty-eighth New York,	201
Second Ohio,	177
Seventy-first New York,	150
Eighth New York,	75
First Michigan,	117

A musician in Col. Townsend's regiment, recently brought up from Old Point, states that the loss in killed at that regiment in the Great Battle of Manassas was two hundred and eleven. The full official report has not yet been published.

Baltimore Sun.
Incidents of the Retreat.—The Richmond correspondent of the Columbia South Carolinian relates the following:

On the retreat, a tired Yankee stopped at a farm-house and begged for water. Mrs. Thornton, the owner, handed him a tumbler, pouring little brandy into it, as he seemed very exhausted. As she offered it, he drank for a moment, but took it and drank it. She asked him why he did so, and he replied, "To be candid with you, I feared you had put poison into it." She replied, "Sir, you do not know you are speaking to a Virginia lady; to be equally candid with you; you go no farther." She then called two of her servants and directed them to disarm him, which they did. Another coming up for water, she made the servants treat him similarly, and thus took two prisoners. A few minutes after another Yankee went to the spring, and a servant girl gave him water. He said, "Goodbye, girl!" when she said, "No, you must go to my mistress and thank her, not me." She marched him up, and as she got near the party, she cried out, "Mistress, here is my prisoner, and thus another was bagged, and the three guarded until a squad of cavalry came and marched them to headquarters.

An Aid of Gen. Beauregard told us that he had just been over to thank the lady, in the General's name, for her heroic conduct.

An Ohio M. C. in the Fight.—Mr. Riddle, a member of Congress from Ohio, writes a letter to the Cleveland Leader concerning his experience at the battle at Bull Run, from which we make the following extract:

"Well, the further they (the soldiers) ran, the more frightened they grew, and although we moved on as rapidly as we could, the fugitives passed by scores. The heat was awful, although now about six, the men were exhausted; their mouths gaped, their lips cracked and blackened with the powder of the cartridges they had bitten off in the battle; their eyes staring in frenzy—no mortal ever saw such a mass of ghastly wretches. As we passed the poor, demoralized, exhausted wretches who could not climb into the high, close baggage wagons, they made frantic efforts to get on to and into our carriage. They grasped it everywhere, and got on to it, and into it, and over it, and implored us every way to take them on. We had to be rough with them. At first they loaded us down almost to a standstill, and we Brown and I, with a pistol each, kept them off, and finally a poor devil got in spite of us, and we lugged the coward two miles. I finally opened the door and he was tumbled out."

Canadian Sympathy.—The Canadian papers avow a solid satisfaction at the Yankee defeat at Manassas. They say that the bluster, bragging and arrogance of the Yankees had disgusted every body, and that the whole world will hear with pleasure of their discomfiture. We may infer from this what will be the reception of Manassas in London.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Federal leaders in Baltimore searched the baggage of Mrs. L. J. Hart and Miss A. Taylor, who were about leaving the city, and found a few buttons, which they captured as contraband. The ladies, who represented themselves to be from New York city, told the officers that, "with or without buttons, the Confederates could and would whip their invaders." Those are the right sort of ladies.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF THE 3d N. C. STATE TROOPS,
Brook Station, Stafford Co., Va., Aug. 8.

Editors of the Observer.—In a hasty way I give you the news from this Regiment, knowing that North Carolina loves her soldiers, as a father doth his children, and ever desires their success. Since we left North Carolina the Troops have suffered a good deal from the measles and mumps. We have good medical aid that can be relied on, who spare no pains for the comfort of the sick. Forces are collecting at this point. Col. Tew's Regiment is one mile and a half below. One Virginia Regt. is eight miles below, and another Virginia Regt. at the River; several Cavalry Companies are handy, while Walker's Arkansas Artillery watches the enemy at the River. We have in our possession, the celebrated York and Sherman's Battery, captured at Manassas. This certainly is an extraordinary gun, carrying a 32 pound ball from 8 to 9 miles. We expect to try its virulence very soon at the River. Heavy firing was distinctly heard at this point in the direction of Alexandria all day on the 1st of August. The firing appeared to be sharp and quick for several hours. North Carolina has the praise in the whole Confederacy for good soldiers; and our Regiment, it is said, is the finest one in discipline and appearance that ever marched through Richmond. Religious exercises go on regularly in the camps with good effect and great success. I have seen many of the soldiers at the mourner's bench seeking Lord Jesus. I have often assisted them to find Him. Earnestly calling upon all good people to unite their entreaties to help heaven for the protection and success of our army.

I have the honor to remain, yours,
J. S. DUNN, Jr., Co. H,
3d Regt. N. C. State Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Moore County, at the Court House in Carthage, for the purpose of carrying up a petition to the Legislature of North Carolina to grant a Rail Road Charter from Cheraw, S. C., by Carthage to the Deep River Coal region in North Carolina.

On motion of A. R. McDonald, Col. W. B. Richardson was appointed Chairman. On motion of A. H. McNeill, G. S. Cole was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained, in an appropriate address by the chairman.

The following petition was introduced and read by A. R. McDonald, Esq., to-wit:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of N. Carolina: The undersigned petitioners respectfully show that the proposed route of a Railroad from Carthage, S. C., to the Deep River, by Carthage, to a point on the South Carolina line, where the most practicable route from the Coalfields to Cheraw crosses said line, is necessary and would be of great public utility, not only to North Carolina, but to the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation.

These Coalfields are about 30 miles in length, and supposed to be from 3 to 6 miles in width. This Coal has not only been compared with the coal of this country, but of Europe, and has been pronounced superior to them all. Coal is now becoming more and more abundant in its use, and is an indispensable fuel for almost every steamer.

But the coal is not all; the iron ore is of incalculable wealth, and is proven to be equally extensive and abundant. The coal and ore are found together and in removing the one you necessarily remove the other. These rich resources are near the ocean, and are within reach of the Atlantic slope. Every Governor for the last ten years has recommended the development of the resources of the State. Whatever doubts may have been heretofore entertained in relation to the vast quantity of coal and iron ore existing in these mines, there can be none now. The reports of Professor Emmons, State Geologist, and also the report of Commodore Wilkes—by whom an examination was made, in reference to the establishment of government Machine Shops for the Confederate States—fully verify every reasonable man that these mines are inexhaustible.

These are the only mines of coal and iron ore known in the South Atlantic States so near the ocean. The day is not far distant when their value will be felt. The question has been asked by a Senator, "If this Union should be dissolved, where is your iron to cast your cannon and ball, and what will put in motion your infant navy?" We answer, the iron for cannon and ball, and all other purposes, may be found in the valley of Deep River, and coal sufficient to keep in motion the navies of the world. If Georgia or South Carolina had treasures like these, they would have been heralded to the world; and this iron ore would be considered as cannon and balls to fight the battles of the Southern Confederacy, and this coal would now be propelling our infant navy instead of remaining dormant in the valley of Deep River.

Charleston, Savannah, Augusta and other Southern cities are now looking to Deep River for their supplies of coal, and a direct line of transportation should be established. In consideration of the premises your petitioners ask the Legislature of North Carolina to grant a Charter for a Railroad from the Coalfields to the South Carolina line in the direction of Cheraw, passing through or near Carthage, the most practicable route. As speakers from T. B. Tyson, Col. Davis, A. H. McNeill, and others, the petition was adopted and signed by the members of the meeting.

On motion, the North Carolina Standard and Fayetteville Observer were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting, and Representatives from Moore County were requested to present the petition to the Legislature. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. B. RICHARDSON, Ch'n.
Geo. S. Cole, Sec'y.
Aug. 8, 1861.

Patriotism.

"The people of the country around Yorktown are charging our troops forty cents a gallon for butter-milk and sixty cents for sweet-milk."—*Richmond Examiner.*

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is giving instruction in day and night schools, and in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
July 8, 1861.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL, MALE AND FEMALE.

The undersigned has taken charge of this establishment, and will be assisted in the Female department by Miss Ellen E. White, a graduate of Greensboro' Female College at the late commencement.

The Fall Session will open on the 7th of August next; pupils admitted at any time, and charged only from time of entrance.

In addition to the regular exercises of the School, Military instruction will be given in the Male department free of charge.

Board can be obtained in respectable families at \$6 to \$7 per month.

Olin is situated in Ireton County, N. C., and is well adapted for the education of healthy and pleasant locality for an institution of the kind.

TERMS PER SESSION, viz:
English Grammar and Arithmetic, \$10 00
Philosophy and Chemistry, 15 00
Latin and Greek, 20 00
Music, 20 00
Contingent expenses, 50
B. P. TROY.

Dr. H. Craven, President Trinity College, N. C.
July 18.

A School for Boys and Young Men.
The undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and beautiful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at eight dollars (\$800) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

Board per Session of 20 weeks, \$80 00
Tuition in all Departments 20 weeks, 15 00
Academic " " " " 12 00
Primary " " " " 10 00
Incidental expenses, Tuition in Music, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c., at the usual rates.

One-half of Board and Tuition required in advance; the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
2d " " " 1st May.
Vacation " " 10th July.

J. D. B. & T. C. ROOPER,
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860.

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are newly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am better supplied with good and steady servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I am myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful
HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and SADDLE HORSES.
That your guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, in the fact that it is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally so much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,
J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
May 1, 1861.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have expanded my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Oyster.
P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860.

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if my chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.
DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1861.

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1860.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of
Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mulletts, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.
COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861.

HARNETT COUNTY.

THE JUSTICES of Harnett are requested to meet at Summerville on Tuesday the 12th of August, 1861.
R. C. BELDEN, Ch'n.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861.

Molasses.

30 HHDS. MOLASSES, for sale by
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 2, 1861.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.
N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 23.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.
J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860.

MAKEPEACE & M'RAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped
JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGERS; Springs, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Sole Harness, Bungs for bbls. & Hds.; Hoes, Harrows, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planing, Turning, Mordling and Boring, we can do work with despatch and at home as by circumstances. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.
Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to the products of this State.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby notified, not to harbor, trade with, or credit, my wife HELEN BARBOUR, under my account, as she has left my bed and board without cause. I will not pay any debts of her contracting. I am as comfortable as I always have been, to make her as comfortable as I can, and she will return to her home and hers. And she is hereby notified to come home, where she will be amply provided for; but I will not be held liable for her debts or expenses, so long as she remains away from me.
JOSEPH W. BARBOUR.
August 1, 1861.

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLIE, Fayetteville.
Messrs. FARMINGTON & SLOAN, do.
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860.

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanderbell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanderbell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastels, from small to life size. Ambrotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Mouldings, Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures. Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANDERBELL,
Photographer and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859.

BLACK HAWK COLT

GOLD SEEKER,
For sale.

MOST of the parties interested having gone to the war, the subscribers are desirous of closing their investment in the above celebrated Horse, and propose to offer him for sale at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of August next.

Gold Seeker was purchased by the subscribers, in March 1860, of T. B. Derick, a celebrated stock raiser of Norway, Canada, at the sum of \$1575. He was sired by Gold Finder, and Gold Finder by old Vermont Black Hawk. His dam is a large bay mare of the Black Hawk stock, and is a very fast trotter. He was 4 years old on the 1st inst. is 15 hands high, and in color is a beautiful dun bay. He has been in use about a year, and some of his colts will be exhibited on day of sale. Persons from a distance interested in the introduction of blooded stock will do well to attend the sale.

Testimonials to pedigree, and every information desired, will be frankly furnished. Terms made known at sale.
E. SPEARMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, July 20, 1861.

The horse may be seen for the present at the Stables of Mr. Troy, in this place.

\$25 REWARD.

RAUNAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, or Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.
G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloth, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of
GOODS,
All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by retail or wholesale.

At No. 34, Hay St.
10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by 50 DZ. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.
J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for Cash, or on short time to prompt paying customers.

...All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Sheelings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay St.
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860.

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of
NAVAL STORES, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*4

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for three notes, made payable to Richard J. Millspaugh, signed by T. Walter, of four hundred dollars each, and due January the 1st 1862 and 1863 and 1864. I am determined not to pay them, as I have not received value for them.
T. B. WALTER.
Marion District, S. C., July 1861. [48-66p]

A. J. HALE,

Licor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the article they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods, these are rendered essentially necessary. Large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted, and the loss of the American consumer, and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCK & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Beade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860.

FISH!! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 2.
WHITE FISH.
HERRING, &c. &c.

A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct. 1. 57-4f

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,
EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carthage, on Little Pooker Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling, and all necessary Out-houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McLean, Captain's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.
DANIEL MCRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carthage, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 48-4f

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.
NEILL MC KAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-4f

JAS. C. MCRAE,

Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 31f

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb'y 12, 1861. 99-4f

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandise,
Real Estate, Negroes, &c.
June 24, 1861. 34-6m

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.